NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIG OFFICES, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BEAVES

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON CITY. THE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Generals Pierce, Scott, Marcy, and Others.

LETTER FROM GENERAL PIERCE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Amendments to the Appropriation Bills.

Assay Office Provided for New York City. BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

New York Harbor Masters, and the Canal and Railroad Taxation Questions

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Marine Disasters---Election at Trov.

&c., &c., &c. Highly Interesting from Washington.

THE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE—NICE ARRANGE-MENT OF PARTIES—GENERALS PIERCE AND SCOTT —THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW AND OLD CABINET— DINNER TO MR. MEAGUER—SERENADE TO ATTOR-NEY GENERAL CRITTENDEN AND HIS BRIDE-THE KOSCIUSKO CASE-THE DUTIES ON RAILROAD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The dinner yesterday, at the White House, was given to Gen. Pierce. President Fillmore was at the head of the table, with Gen. Pierce at his right, and Gen. Scott on his left. Secretary Everett was seated opposite to Gov. Marcy, and Attorney General Crittenden opposite to Gen. Cushing, with the rest of the old and new cabinet intermixed, together with Gen. Cass, Gen. Jo. Lane, Pierre Soulé, and other members of both houses. Young Fill-more and Sidney Webster sat side by side, and such a ious spectacle of diverse political elements was never known in the White House before. Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy were especially fraternizing and agreeable. The hasty plate of soup was forgotten in the sparkling champagne. It was nice.

Some young men of Washington last night got up an extempore little dinner, at Walker's, to Mr. Meagher, the Irish patriot, at which stirring speeches were made by Captain P. B. Key, the chairman, Mr. Meagher, Hon. Messrs: Cartter, of Ohio, Cabell and Westcott, of Florida, Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Mike Walsh, Geo. Sanders, and others: Simultaneously a band of music in the street below was serenading Mr. Crittenden and bride over the way, which gave additional zest to the meeting. The decision of the Supreme Court, yesterday, secures to Kosciusko's heirs about sixty thousand dollars. Major Tochman and Reverdy Johnson were their counsel against the sureties of Col. Bomford, (deceased, trustee.

Mr. Hunter's amendment, abolishing the duty on railroad iron, startled the tariff men of the Senate like a bomb shell. Were it not so late it would pass both houses.

Gen. Pierce had appointed this day for the reception of the ladies, but the heavy rain has compelled a postponement.

ent.

I learn from several reliable sources, that Gen. Pierce
as declared the report of his alieged declaration in Bosno, concerning the Massachusetts Constitutional Conmuton, a downright fabrication. He said nothing upon

THE CALORIC SHIP—ME, KING'S HEALTH. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1853. The members of the Senate and House will visit the

Ericsson on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Vice President elect says that Mr. King spends the greater part of the day in a sugar house, and he now entertains hopes of his re-

Letter from Gen. Plerce

TO THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The following letter has pren received by the President

of the Legislature:

WASHINGTON, Feb 26, 1853.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th att., covering the readves of the Legislature of Massachusetts on the subject of the recent most afflictive dispensation of Providence in my family. Next to a confiding reliance in the wise and good will of God—which is our duty under whatever vicisstude of life—it has been the means of consolation to me in this great calamity, to know and feel not only by reason of public acts like that of the Legislature of Massachusetts, but also from private declarations of kindly interest, to which in the pressure of public engagements it has been impossible for me to reply individually, that sympathetic emotions had been awakened in the breasts of my fellow-countrymen by the domestic relivation which has befallen me. I beg you to communicate to the legislative bodies over which you preside, the expression of heartfelt gratitude of Mrs Pierce and myself for this manifestation of public condolence—and I am, with great consideration, gentlemen.

public condolence—and I am, with great consideration, gentlemen.
Your obedient servant, FRANK. PIERCE.
The-Hon. C. H. Warren, President of the Senate, and Hon. Geo. Bliss. Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Massachusetts.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1853.

mocratic State Convention, which met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at noon to day. The Convennate candidates for the offices of Canal Commissi Auditor General, and Surveyor General of the State. onfusion, had been settled, the Convention appointed a committee of one from each congressional district, to report efficers for the permanent organization of the Convention

The Convention then adjourned until three o'clock.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at three o'clock this afternoon, when Wm. L. Hirst was chosen permanen

acclamation.

The Convention will next proceed to relect a candidate for Surveyer General, on which considerable difficulty is anticipated before a choice is effected.

The democrats have completely swept the city, havin elected their candidate for Mayor—Foster Bosworth—b about 500 majority, and twelve out of the sixteen alder men, besides supervisors, &c.

Interesting from New Haven.

BEAVY STORM—ILLNESS OF JUDGE JUBSON—THE WHIG NOMINEE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

New Haven, March 1, 1853.

There has been a very heavy rain storm all day here, which still continues. The water is from eight to ten inches deep on a level in the depot, and the several railway tracks are completely submerged. The passage of the trains, however, is but little interfered with.

The steamboat Champion, due here last night from New York, had not arrived here at seven o'clock this evening. The Hon. Andrew Judson, Judge of the United States Datrict Court of Cornecticut, is very ill at his house in Canterbury, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Canteroury, and out sagar normal recovery.

Thomas Fitch, second, the whig nomines for Lieutenant Bovernor of Connecticut, having declined the nomination, the Whig State Central Committee has empowered the Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, which assembles in Norvich on the 9th of March, in connection with any delegates from the recent State Convention who may be present, to make a new nomination.

From Philadelphia.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SENSION

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1855. THE CIVIL AND DIPROMATIC AND POST ROUTE BILLS. STC. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va , moved to take up the Civil

and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Davis and Cooper desired time to make re

The CHAIR, by consent, hid before the Senate the anaual report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and the report of the Coast Survey Bureau.

Mr. HUNTER said, if this bill be postponed any longer there would be no time for the House to act on the Ze-

His motion was agreed to, and the Civil and Diplomatic By unanimous consent, and without postponing the

revious named bill,
Mr. Rusk, (dem.) of Texas, was allowed to report the Post Route bill, with numerous amendments, proposing additional post routes, all of which were agreed to with-out being read. He said unless the bill was now considered, there would be no time for the enrollment of the

Other amendments, providing for the punishment of counterfeiting stamped envelopes, making the salary of Assistant Postmasters General \$3,000 each per annu ereafter to be appointed by the President, with the

advice and consent of the Senate, and whenever either of them shall act as Postmaster General to receive \$500 a year in addition to their salary—and to make all railroads post routes, were adopted, and the bill was then

passed.

The Civil and Diploma*ic bill was resumed.

An amendment, appropriating \$20,000 for heating, lighting, and re-furnishing the President's house, was adopted.

adopted.
Several small amendments were agreed to.
The question then recurred on Mr. Maxos's amendment (temporarily laid over), to repeal all duties on railroad iron, which Mr. Douctas, (dem.) of Illinois, had moved to amend, by suspending for three years, instead of repealing the duties on railroad iron.
Mr. Bromeran, (dem.) of Pa., said he desired to know whether this tariif debate was to go on or not? The opponents of it were prepared to to go into a full examination of the subject, and were determined it should not pass without a full hearing. The amendment and debate were out of order and out of place in this bill. He wished to have an understanding now, whether the debate was to go on or not.

to have an understanding now, whether the debate was to go on or not.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said he offered the amendment under a sense of duty, he having been instructed to do so by his State.

Mr. ADAMS (dem.) of Miss., said he was in favor of recaling the duties, but the proposition was out of place in the bill. He heped it would be voted down.

Mr. RAYARD (dem.) of Del., said he would never vote to amend the tariff, or to engage in any general legislation upon the appropriation bills. No such bill should be open to such propositions. With as much propriety might the homestead or Mr. Bennett's land distribution bill, and other propositions, be added to this bill. He would not hesitate to vote against and resist such legislation, whether by so doing the appropriation bills were lost or not.

lost or not.

Mr. MANGUM, (whig) of N. C., said he was under instructions to vo'e for this amendment, while at the same
time he thought it ought not now to be brought forward.

time be thought it ought not now to be brought forward.

Mr. Butler, (dem.) of S. C., said he did not eare what his instructions might be, he would never vote to violate the rights of the minority, by making the Appropriation bills an omnibus into which every measure favored by a majority might be crowded.

Mr. Mason said he agreed with the Senator last up, as to the impropriety of such a course of legislation, but experience had shown that other Senators had not so regarded it, and majorities on former occasions had forced through their appropriations in this way. They must do as others do, or make their constituents the victims of their forbearance.

Mr. Davis, (whig) of Mass., said he was prepared to go at large into the discussion of this matter, but if he could receive the assurance that it would be voted down, he would forbear his remarks.

Messrs. Bright, Toucey, and Weller, all said they were in favor of a repeal of these duties, but they did not approve of putting this question in the Appropriation bills.

Mr. Douglas said he could not consent to any arrange.

The cuestion was taken on Mr. Mason's amendment, and it was rejected, by yeas 19, nays 38, as follows:—
Yeas.—Messrs. Radger, Brooke Charlton, Chase, Dawson, De Faussure, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Downs, Fitz-patrick, Hale, Hunter, Jones of Tenn. Mangum, Mason, Rusk, Shields, Sunoner and Walker.
Navs.—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Pavis, Dodge of lowa, Felch, Fisk, Foote, Geyer, Hamilin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Touccy, Underwood, Wade and Weller.
Mr. Bradbury, (dem.) of Me., offered an amendment increasing and fixing the salaries of the Judges of the United States District Courts. This was debated at great length for an hour, when it was withdrawn.
THE AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPICENCY BILL.
The Deficiency bill was returned from the House, with averall amendment discreted to. The Sanata incisted

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL-OPPOSITION TO THE MISSIO

THE GIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL—OPPOSITION TO THE MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA, FIG.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the appropriation for the mission to Central America. He did not wish to send that mission, because of the object for which it was intended. By the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, it was understood the British protectorate of the Mosquito coast was abandoned. Great Britain, however has not abandoned it; she continues it yet. Lately she has proposed to enter into negotiations to make some arrangements by which she can abandon that protectorate. To enter into such a negotiation for such an object, would be to recognize that she had not abandoned it by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Were this government thus to recognize that point, and Great Britain to refuse to complete the negotiation, she would leave the matter as it now stands, but with an acknowledgment on our part that she, by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, did not surrender that protectorate.

protectorate.

Mr. Mason differed from the Senator—and a point of order being raised, the amendment was withdrawn for the

Mir. Mason differed from the Senator—and a point of order being raised, the amendment was withdrawn for the present.

Mir. Hamin, (dem.) of Me., offered an amendment appropriating \$18,000 to be paid to Wendell and Van Benthuysen, to cover losses sustained by them as printers to the Thirtieth Congress, which, after considerable debate, was ruiced out of order.

Mr. Fish, (whig) of N. Y., moved to amend the bill by adding thereto five additional sections, providing for the establishment in the city of New York, an office for the receipt, and for the melting, refining, parting, and assaying, etc., of gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, and for casting the same into bars, ingots, or discs—the United States Treasurer in New York to be treasurer of said assay office. The President of the United States to appoint such other clerks, and authorize the employment of workmen, &c., necessary for the proper conduct and arrangement of such office. The owner of any gold or silver bullion, in dust or otherwise, or of any foreign coin, may deposit it in said office, and get a receipt therefor, as in cases of deposits at the mint—such bullion to be meffed, parted, refined, and assayed, the net value thereof to be ascertained, and the certificate to be issued therefor, payable in coins of the same metal at the sub-treasury in New York, or at the mint. Such certificates shall be receivable for thirty days from their date in payment of debts to the United States. All gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, melted and assayed, as aforesaid, may be cast into bars, ingots, or discs, either of pure metal or standard fineness, with stamp thereon of its weight than three ounces, unless of standard fineness. All assayed bullion and foreign coin to be immediately transferred to the mint. The general operations of the office of the mint. The laws relating to the mint to be applicated to carry this act indefect. The sene charges to be allowed as at the mint. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry this act indefect. The

was in order.

Mr. Fi-H read a letter from the Secretary of the Trea

flice.

Mr. Fish said that it included an assay office.

The Chair said the amendment contained an

office.

Mr. Fish said that it included an assay office.

The Chair said the amendment contained an appropriation, and was out of order.

Mr. Fish renewed the amendment striking out the appropriation of \$100,000.

Mr. Fish renewed the amendment striking out the appropriation of \$100,000.

Mr. Fish said that the amendment still contained provisions to create offices, and was out of order.

The Chair said an amendment creating a charge upon the treasury was not an appropriation, and the amendment was in order.

The amendment was then agreed to, by yeas 38, nays 11. as follows:—

Yeas—[Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Charlton, Chase, Charle, Davis, De Saussure, Dodge (Wisconsin), Douglas, Downs, Felsh, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Houston, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa.

Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shiekis, Smith, Soule, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Walker, and Weller.

Nays—Messrs. Borkand, Brodhead, Butler, Cooper, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Spruance, and Underwood.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Chare, (free soil) of Ohio, moved to amend by add-

ing \$30,000, to be expensed by the Freeze.

Hiram Powers' statue of America, or some other of his works of art.

Mr. WALKER, (dem.) of Wis, said he had no, seen the statue—when he had, perhaps he would vote to havy it.

Mr. Chase alluded to the great merit of Powe, s, and urged this aid and honor to him.

Mr. Cooper, (whig) of Pa., opposed the ameridment. It was unjust to other American sculptors.

Mr. Soule (dem.) of La., was willing to trust the galus of Powers. He would not execute a work unworthy his own fame or his country.

Mr. WALKER said he could not well understand how America could be represented by a female figure. We now have a female figure on the eastern portico, which ought long since to have been removed. Persico, who made it, was doubtless a man of genius.

Mr. GRASE asked if the Senater ever saw any of the works of Powers which he had not admired?

Mr. WALKER said he bad seen but few of them.

works of Powers which he had not admired?

Mr. WA LEER said he bad seen but few of them. While se admired the Greek Slave he would not like to see it in the public grounds. He was unwilling to trust grounds. In making female figures for the public grounds.

The desate was continued for some time, and the amendment was lost, by yeas 21, nays 22.

Several asses idments were offered, debated, and some rejected and others adopted.

Mr. Briosty, (dem.) of Ia., moved to authorize the President to buy Winder's Builsing, in Washington, now in use for govern ment purposes, if it can be bought for \$200,000, which, after debate, was rejected by yeas 21, nays 29.

to pay the expenses of the seaset committees of the Serate.

Mr. CLARKE asked what the expenses were for?

Mr. HINTEN said \$12,000 for the Schmittee on MexicanClaims, \$5,000 for the one on the Excisan Boundary, and
\$1,000 for the Treasury.

Mr. CLARKE said that he had heard a commission was
sent out to Mexico, one at a salary for a few months of
\$4,000, and four others at \$2,000 actic. It may have
been proper, but it was very good pay. It was better
than being on the committee.

Mr. Bayarn (dem.) of Del., said there were but few
who would not rather have the pay than undergo the
risk of discharging the duty.

Mr. Sotle said, when the result of the conveniession was
made known, no man in the country would regret the
expense.

Mr. SOULE said; when the result of the contraission was made known, no man in the country would regret the expense.

Mr. CLARKE thought the amount was pretty high. No report had been made to the Senate.

Mr. SOULE said a trial was now pendings It would be injustice to the government, and to the parties on trial, to make the result of that commission known till that indictment was disposed of.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill, by anifing thereto his proposition granting reciprocal fishing rights to British and American fishermen in the waters of both governments. He unged the necessity of some arrangement of this subject, for if nothing was done now, a collision this summer would certainly take place.

Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fa., moved to amend, by adding a proviso, that nothing in the set should be construed as allowing the citizens of any foreign power to fish in the waters of any State of this Union. He entered into an argument showing that the States had never surrendered their jurisdiction for a marine league from the shores of said States. He referred to the fact that the emancipated blacks, of the Bahamas, who were most expert fishermen, would, under this act, enter the ports, waters, and harbors of those States whose laws and people regarded such a class of people as most cangerous to their peace and prosperity.

Mr. Davis said if the States had this right the bill would not interfere with them. The United States gained nothing by it but what it had. The bill only grazzed this privilege to the citizens of the five northern British provinces.

Mr. Houstox, (dem.) of Texas, by consent, here sub-

United States.

Mr. PETTT, (dem.) of Id:, said the United States had no waters to which it could hamit these British fishermen—Great Britain had. If we passed this, it would be obtaining the privilege for our fishermen under a deception. To this he was opposed.

Mr. MALLORY'S amendment was then adopted, by yeas

Mr. DAVIS' amendment as amended was then rejected.
Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill by adding thereto
sections directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue
to the creditors of Tesas, in proportion to their claims,
a pro rata portion of the five millions retained in the
Treasury, upon their filing releases for the same, to which
Mr. Prance moved as a substitute, sections directing
the issuing of eight and three quarter millions of three
per cent stock, payable in thirty years, to be issued and
paid to the creditors of Texas holding the bonds of that
State, for which the duties on imports were pledged,
they to file releases of all claims against the United
States.

speech on the bill, in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Maryland. He gave way at twenty minutes past seven to a motion to adjourn, which was lost. Mr. Clarke thereupon observed that he was glad to see the Senate appreciated his speaking.

Mr. Pyarce 'ollowed, in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Underwood, (whig) of Ky., continued the debate in opposition to the amendment.

At twenty minutes past eight Mr. Norris moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr James (dem) of R. I., by consent, reported back the Patent Office report, and moved that 14,000 sopies of the mechanical part of the report be prioted. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Clarke asked if it would be in order to have that report read. It might throw some light on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. PHEIPS then addressed the Senate in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HOUSDON defended Texas against charges made against her in the newspapers by Leslie Combs, of Keutucky.

Mr. Summer moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 19.

Mr. SUMNER moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 19,

Mr. Sumer moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 19, nays 19
Mr. Sumer addressed the Senate for three quarters of an hour on the subject.
At half past nine, Mr. Rusk commenced a speech, defending Fexas, and urging that shebe allowed to pay her own debts in her own way.
Mr. Bayard, at a quarter-past ten, commenced a speech in favor of not paying the debts till all the creditors filed their releases.
Mr. Butler replied, contending that the United States ought to pay out, with the consent of Texas, to those creditors who would take it at the pro rata share of the five millions of dollars.
Mr. Pratt continued the debate till eleven o'clock.
Mesers. Housmon, Douglas, Pearce, and Mason, continued the debate till near twelve o'clock, when Mr. Pearce's amendment was rejected, by yeas 8, nays 34.
Mr. Bright moved to amend the amendment, by providing that the creditors of Texas, whose claims were secured by pledge of Texan revenues, shall be paid the free millions reserved in the treasury, pro rata, according to their claims.
This was debated till half-past twelve, and then rejected by yeas, 17, nays 35.
Mr. Mason's amendment was then rejected, yeas, 13, Mr. Mason's amendment was then rejected, year, 13, Mr. Mason's amendme

by yeas, 17, nays 35.
Mr. Mason's amendment was then rejected, yeas, 13, pays, 31. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

A motion to adjourn was lost

Mr. Fish moved an amendment, appropriating \$100,000

for expenses of the Assay Office in New York, which was
agreed to.

Mr. Filen moved to amend, by dividing California into
three land districts, and providing for the necessary offi-

three land districts, and providing for the necessary efficers. Adopted.
An amendment to establish a Marine Hospital at Burlington, lowa, was rejected.
Several other amendments were offered, and debated.
Some were agreed to and some rejected.
Eepcated motions to adjourn were voted down.
At ten minutes to 1 o'clock, Mr Dawson moved an adjournment. Lost, by yeas 2, zays 24—no quorum.
Mr. Britour moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent
for absentees.

r absentees.
Mr. Hamin moved an adjournment. Lost.
Mr. Bright's motion was agreed to.
At one o'clock, Mr. Chase moved an adjournment

to get the floor, to offer an amendment granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers of 1812. He said this that the country might know he had done He said this that the Colory his duty.

Mr. Weller said that those who had consumed all the night in debate, and had postponed the bill till this hour, had gone home, and were now comfortably in bed.

Mr. WALKER —And for that reason I wish to have them

10, nays 13.
Mr. Rusk asked if it was the expectation of the Senator frem Virginia to pass the bill to-night, if he had a

from Virginia to pass the bill to-night, if he had a quorum?

Mr. Huner said if it was not, the House would either have to adopt all the amendments of the Senate or force the Senate to take the bill as it was just sent to it.

After conversation for ten minutes, Mr. Dawson moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Chaes said that if an Appropriation bill was lost, it would be perhaps of some bosefit. Nothing but such an event would arouse the coustry to the practice of postnoning these bills to the last hour.

Mr. Huner asked who the Senator meant to allude to when he referred to these who decayed these bills.

Mr. Chaek said the delay did not take place in the Senato.

At twenty minutes before two o'clock, Mr. FITZPATRICK said nothing could be done to night. No rule authorized the Senate to compel attendance by Sanators. To morrow night, and the night after, the Senate would have to be in seasion. It was better then to adjourn. He made the motion, which was agreed to, by year 14, mays 14.

House of Representatives.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. STANLEY. Mr. STANLY, (whig.) of N. C., introduced a resolu which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House copies of the proceedings and record of the court martial recently held to try Lieut. Fabius Stanly, of the Navy, together with certain papers

relative to the trial.
THE EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE CAPITOL. the rules, to enable bim to offer a resolution to pay the usual compensation to the employes in and about the

usual compensation to the employes in and about the Capitol, embracing that description of persons who received it last year.

The motion was agreed to—Yeas 11C, nays 48.

Mr. Briogs offered his resolution. In was, lor said, to earry out a time-honerest custom, and was well understood, and therefore he vioved the previous question.

Mr. Housrox, (dem) of Ala, raised a question of order, to the effect that no money could be taken out of the treasury, except in pursualize of law, and that there is no fand out of which the money could be taken out of the treasury except in pursualize of law, and that there is no fand out of which the money could be taken out of the treasury, except in pursualize of law, and that there is a fund out of which the money could be taken out of the treasury, except in pursualize of law, and that there is no fund out of which the money could be taken out of the treasury, except in pursualize of law, and that there is no fund of the law of th

York what was the usual compression, but objection was made.

Mr. Housrox said he did not believe the gentleman knew it was about \$250 a piece.

The resolution passed—Yeas 10% mays 57.

Mr. Hall. (dem.) of Mo., moved the House resolvelised into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Strant, (dem.) of Mich., rose to a question cforder, that the House having seconded the motion of ordering the main question to be put on the Reciprosity bill, the vote must now be taken.

Mr. Hirsum, (dem.) of Mich., asked whether the main question had been ordered.

Mr. Strant, (dem.) of Mich., called the gentleman is order.

Mr. Stuart, (dem.) of Men., called the gentleman of Mer.
The Stuarts called 30th of them to order, sayin printher of them had the right to address the Chair o.? the point of order raised.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings.
The Stuarts made several requests that gentlemen would take theirs eats and preserve order, and suggested the business could as well be settled without points of order, and, further, be decided that the motion to go into committee was in order. The question was taken on tile, and decided effirmatively, by yeas 142, nays 63.
The House there resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to

into the 'Mil—the House having again and again voted down the system.

Mr. Da's: (dem.) of New-York, agassed Mr. Letcher's motion, and contended that not only San Francisco and the whole Pacisic coast, but the commercial cities on the Atlantic, ought to be protected by this means. Having always heard that the President elbert was concentral, and when remember of Congress voted against extravagance, he was willing to trust him for a judicious expenditure of the money. He understood that estimates had been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Houston—The gentleman's information is incorrect.

penditure of the money. He unders not that estimates had been sent to the Comratitee of Wags and Means. Mr. Houston—The gentleman's information is incorrect.

Mr. Bayly—I beg leave to say to the gentleman from Alabama that the estimates for fortifinations were sent to that commaitee.

Mr. Houston—My friend is very knowing; but in this instance he is deededly mistaken. Estimates were sent to that commaitee.

Mr. Houston—My friend is very knowing; but in this instance he is deededly mistaken. Estimates were sent, but there were none for California.

Mr. Bayly—Although the gentleman says I am very knowing, I say I do know that not will shanding this particular item was not sent in, tho-whole subject of fertifications was sent to that committee.

Mr. Houston—There were no estimates for California. Mr. Harting withere his amendment.

Mr. Marshall, (dem.) of Cal., advecated the pending amendment, showing the importance of fortifying the Pacific coast, three of the most important cities along which might be laid in ashes by a single arrand hostile ship. There was not one American gunboat there, for the protection of the great commercial marine.

Mr. TOOMS, (whig) of Ga., opposed the amendment, not because of hostility to California, but to the whole fortification system, which has lean discussed for three years past. He said that there was not now time to consider the most extraordinary unusual, and important schemes ever prepeted to an American Congress, which has been seen that in an illutary bill. Let the House consider these things deliberately, or not at all. But to call upon them to act in this way was not only asking them to abdicate their duties.

Mr. Walen, (whig) of Md., advocated the amendment, and said at this very moment our mails are searched by a foreign power, and in the course of events the vessels of our fishermen on the northern coast may be scied. Eighteen months ago France and England sent a police force into the Gulf, and this could not be rebuked. because what been negligent of duty. What the ge

Mr. Batys said there were sneadments for fortifications in this bill, because the fortification bill in this committee, on which debate has already been arrested.

Mr. Batys—The bill did not come from the Committee of Ways and Means, from whom it ought to have committee, the did come from me. as a member of that committee.

Mr. Batys—The bill did not come from the Committee of Ways and Means, from whom it ought to have committee.

Mr. Houston—The gentlemanis extremely unfortured it did come from me. as a member of that committee.

Mr. Batys—But what sort of a bill was it? (Laughter) it was an anti-fortification bill, and he, as an independent member, introduced a bill in accordance with the estimates. The Senate put in those amendments because of the inability of the friends of fortifications to pass a bill through the House.

Mr. Stassa—I rise to a question of order. If this fight goes on between our democratic friends, we shall not be able to transact the public business (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland, (edm.) of Com., in his seat—We have no others to fight. (His, ha.)

Mr. HOWNE, (whig) of Mid. offered an amendment, which was rejected, appropriating \$60,000 for Fort Richmond, and \$10,000 for the repairs of Fort Hamilton.

Mr. Fixensam, (dem.) of Miss, advocated the appropriation for Fort Delaware, which was for the preference of the Senate, saying there were jobs enough in the bill to last an army of plunderers twenty years, and make them all rich.

Mr. Rivensam, (whig) of Me., contended that the appropriation for Fort Delaware, which was for the preference of the Senate had a right to put it in the bill

Mr. Carrient, (whig) of Fig., raid the subject of fortifications has heretofore been discussed for weeks and months, and therefore contrary to what had been remarked by the gentleman, the House can now act on them intelligibly.

Mr. Carrient, (was of the first of the senate and Massachuset had a right to put it in the bill

Mr. Carrient.

Mr. Engral. (dem.) of Dil., observed that if the whole or any portion more

the aforesaid amendment.

The House again went into committee, and agreed to the Senate's amendment.

The amendment appropriating \$150,000 to make explorations and surveys for a railrand from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, having been read.

Mr. Prox. (dem.) of N. J., noved a substitute—which was ruled out of order—providing for a post route and railroad to the Pacific.

The committee concurred, in the Senate's amendment, by ayes 80, nose 50.

Mr. Dran proposed to again at the effect that no surveys shall be unde within the limits of any State, without the consent of sagathfacts. Disagreed to.

For some hours had attle of general interest was transacted.

It was now 8 o'clock, and the galleries were well filled by spectators, nosking down upon the occasionally turbulent proceedings. The committee considered the Senate's amendment authorizing the President to enter into contracts for protecting and defending the emigrant routes, and improving and keeping in good condition the roads through the territories of the United States, from the wetzern bounds of the States in the Mississippi valley to lace Pacific Grean, on certain contingencies—among them, that the contractors shall establish posts or the

tion horses along the foute at such points and distances as the President shall designate, and shall keep at least twenty well armed men at each of those posts, to protect all emigrant travellers and settlers on and along said routes; the constractors to receive, is a consideration for their service, four sections of land at and in the vicinity of each post.

Mr. Strakr, (dem.) of Mich., said the effect would be to have posts not more than twenty miles fpart, and this was the cheapest way to afford the protection desired. He moved an amendment, that no pest shall be established within 150 miles of lova, Missouri or Arkanszes. This was to prevent valuable lands being taken at points where protection is not needed.

Mr. Our, (dem.) of S. C., opposed the section and the amendment, by denying that we have power to selize upon the Indian lands. The Holse sent text pages to the Senate and that body had returned twelve pages rabre, changing the general law.

Mr. Sturst's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sturst's amendment was rejected.

Mr. STURMARN, (dem.) of N. V., moved 75 strike out the word President, and insert that the Governor had just as much power as the President law, to do what the section motheries. The constitution does not contemplate the protection of emigrants.

Mr. Ravity had heard of butter, charse, and port being Mr. Sturst's and heard of butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been described butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been described butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been described butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been described butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Mr. Say, had been de butter, charse, and port being Mr. Mr. Say, had been de sent text and he contended that the contended that the section a

Mr. Sutherland's amendment was a septed amid races sive lyaghter.

Mr. Florence. (demr.) of Pa., moved farther to amend by adding that the President shall accept the proposition of a Colonel of Philadeiphia, to protect I be emigrant by a regiment of volunteers.

The Crassman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Pross. (dem.) of fa., moved that whenever this cruntry shall become involved in a war, the work of meeting the enemy shall be let out by contract on it same terms.

This was adopted amid loud and prolonged laughter, and the committee then struck out the section.

The committee next considered the Senale's amendment, appropriating \$100.000 as a recompent to the discoverer of anasthetic agents.

Mr. Stakit's direct a proviso, that the amou wishall be divided signing Sectors Morton, Jackson, and Weils, according to the judging of a United States Cour. He said this country has the home of this discovery, and to each of the gentlement whose names are mentioned credit is due.

Mr. Manut. (dem.) of Va., said—One of the parties is

of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned credit is due.

Mr. Mranž. (dem.) of Va., said—One of the parties is willing to accept of the provision in the amendment.

Mr. Strauses, (wells) of Ga., had no doubt of it. He was opposed to the bargaining from beginning to end, and to the entire section. Of all the amendments of the State, this was the most monstreus.

Mr. Strause—Did you say I bargained with any one? I have nothing about it.

Mr. Strause—I meale no statement with regard to the grateman being concerned in bargaining.

Mr. Stanly's provisorwas rejected.

Mr. Blows, (dem.) of Miss., was proceeding to speak of the amesthetic agents being beneficially employed in the arroy and navy, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Hall, (dem.) of Mo. who said one of the merits of the fiscovery was in allieviating pain in obstetrical optuations. What has the army and may to do with this?

Mr. Brown wished the gentleman would attend to discover fisher and the proceeding to speak of the dealers. (Langitter.) and he then concluded his argument.

Francisco;
Mr. STRPENS, of Gas, saids a number of gentlemen had left the House, and therefore he moved to adjourn.
Mr. M.REBALL—If we adjourn now will this question come up to morrow snorning?
The STRAKER.—It will.
Mr. MARSHALL—If only asked because when I see a thing disappear once I mover see it again.
The House, at ten o'clook, adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Serate.

ALRANY, March 1, 1865.

THE TREET TOTAL ASSESSMENT LAW.

Mr. BERKEAN gave notice of a bill to amend the New York assessment Law.

THE SHIP CANAL BILL.

Mr. TABER gave notice-of a bill to incorporate the Albany and New Baltimore Ship Canal Company. This bill proposes the construction of a canal from the south bounds of Albany to a distance of twenty miles, to a point where a depth of eighteen or twenty feet of water is obtained, so that all classes of vessels can navigate to the city. Mr. T. comidered this as a great work to complete the canals. By this work their termination would be such as to allow the boats of the canal to discharge their exposs into the ships of the cenal. By it the transhipment which now affects the produce of farmers would be avoided, and the interior brought one hundred and fifty miles near to the staboard, while the great and bulks arriches would be brought to the basin of the canal, and all its delay of storage avoided. The benefits of the work would be wide and general. It would avoid loss and delay, and all its delay of storage avoided. The benefits of the work would be wide and general. It would avoid loss and delay, and all its delay of storage avoided. The benefits of the great trade which now avoids it, because of the canals and the West. Froftable or not te the builders, the benefit of the canal to the great growing and producing West, Northwest Bod Southwest to all sections of the country, would be vast, and its benefits redound to the whole State.

Buts READ-A THERD TIME AND PASSED.

Relating to the care and custody of vagrant and pauper children in the State of New York.

To amend the Newburg police act.

To authorize the payment of a sum of money to Augustus Cornwall, for giving information of the escheat of the estate of Janes Matthewson. Lost—ayes 16, nays 3.

Extending the provisions of the general steamship law

Extending the provisions of the general steamship law o Ericason engine vessels To amend the charter of the Clinton Hall Association. To authorize the fermation of companies for building

To amend the charter of the village of Dundee.

To amend the charter of the village of Rome.

By consent, the bill relating to plankroads in the counties of Clinton and Essex was read and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The hour for executive session having arrived, Mr. Jones called for the orde:

The CHARK announced that the Senate were in executive session.

tive session.

Mr. Cooley moved that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. McMurray called for the ayes and mays.

The Senate determined to resume legislative business—ayes 7, mays 23.

The Senate determined to resume legislative business
-ayes 7, mays 13.

All SPASSED, ETC.

The third reading of bills was resumed
To authorize the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company to
extend its road into Vermont.

To amend the act incorporating the Syracuse Water
Works Company.

To authorize the Oxbow and Ellenville Plank road Company to make an assessment.

For the relief of the heirs of Henry Baker. Lost.

HE VEIRRAN CORPS.

Mr. REKEMAN offered a resolution of inquiry as to the
compensation which this State has in time past given to
the Veteran Corps, which was adopted.

HE SURVIVORS OF THE LAST WAR.

By consent, Mr. Morgan presented the resolutions of a
meeting of the citizens of New York in relation to aid
to the survivors of the war of 1812.

Pending the debate on the resolution altering the hour
of adjournment, the Senate adjourned.

ARRAY, March 1, 1853.

Mr. WEUNED: introduced a bill concerning passengers arriving at the city of New York and the public health.

Mr. Nowe introduced a bill to amend act incorporating ocean steamships. Also, to authorize religious corporations to change their names. Also, in regard to foreible entry and detainer.

Mr. B. J. Gimsorr introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of clerks in the tax commissioner's chice in New York.

appointment of clerks in the tax commissioner's called in New York.

Mr. D. B. Tayton introduced a biil to facil date ta-king of testimony in this State in suits pending in other States.

ng been road, Mr. Looms, (dem.) of Herkimer, introduced the follow ing bills:

1. To provide means to pay the State debt, support the government, and carry on the public works.

2. To secure a more just valuation of property for targe.

ion.
3. To secure the application of a million of dollars animally to the Eric Cabal enlargement.
Mr. Pipeus, (whig) of Genesee, moved that the report and bills be printed, and made the special order for Monmy next.
Mr. Burroughs, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, inquired who

Mr. Burroccus, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, inquired whether the report was unaximous.

Mr. Elisworth, (whir) of Chantanque, hoped the gentleman making the report would have stated that it was a majority report. As one of the minority, Mr. E. was not in favor of taxing the people, the banks, or the railreads for the enlargement of the canals, nor was he willing to borrow monay based on such taxation.

Mr. Barax, (whig) of Was-Mington, was opposed to taxing the people to anlarge the canals. The system orignated by Ee Witt Clinton was the true one—making the canals enlarge themselves. Money could profitably be borrowed for the purpose and said from the canal evenues. Taxing the real estate interest would result in a hostility to the canals which would destroy thets. Mr. B. was willing to tax banks—he was an anti-bark man—oppored to these institutions. They have special privileges and ought to pay for it. But the catals did not need the aid of the shinplaster system. To support the expenses of the State, he would be willing to tax both binks and railroads. The canals can take care of themselves, unless they are destroyed by the mailgaity exhibited here against them.

Mr. Hastinos, (whig) of Monroe, taked consent to offer a recolution on the subject before the House. It nointed to another measure than the one proposed for the enlargement of the capals.

Mr. Chantals, (dem.) of Allegany, moved that the

times the usual number of the documents be printed. Referred

times the usual number of the documents be printed. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Hastings was then read, as follows:—

"Resolved, That is addition to the measures to be adopted for increasing the surplus revenues of the carials, made applicable by the sonstitution to the Rrie carais, made applicable by the sonstitution to the Rrie carais, made applicable by the sonstitution to the Rrie carais, made applicable by the sonstitution to the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, and the provision to be made for the present year for raising and applying to those objects, and for the improvement of the Owego canal, the sum of \$700,000, it is expedient to growide for such an amendment to the constitution as will enable the Legislature, by creating new stock for the propose, to extend the time of payment of that partion of the State debt, called the canal debt, which will fall due within the next six years, and to apply from year to year that portion of the eanal revenues set apart as a miking fend for the extinguishment of such debt to the Krie canal sthiargement, the completion of the Genesee Valler. Black River. Owereo, and Cavuga and Sensea canals, until they are fully completed."

Mr. Looms made a reportadverse to imposing tolls on railroad, and exceed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Bensorous moved that the report be referred back to the committee, with instructions. Itaposing tells on railroads would in rease the charges on railroads, and to that extent would increase the Susiness and the resources of the eanals, and by so much lighten the burdens of taxistion. Does the imposing of tells on railroads of them build up the population and wealth of the west—now the railroads, which have not contributed to this, come in one propose to take from the canals the business of the West—a business created by the canal. The canals were entitled to this business. It was due to the interests of the State that the preduce of the West—a business created by the canal. The canals were entit

Mr. Forsatie would amend by substituting Wednesday evening. Lost.

The motion of Mr. Peters was carried.

Mr. R. Smith reported, by bill, in favor of enlarging the basins bunking capital.

Mr. Iscalls reported adverse to a change of the law in regar to marriage.

The Bane then resolved itself in a Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to NEW VIEWS MANDER MANDER MANDERS.

The Rene then resolved itself ir to Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to

NEW YORK HARROK MATTERS.

Mr. STAW, (dem.) of Y. N., said there was a proposition to increase the number of harbor masters in New York. Before making this increase the House ought to know whether additional officers were needed. There was no evidence; of this. If the emoluments of harbor masters are too great, the remark is not to increase the number of officers but to reduce the fees.

Mr. Hagury, (dem.) of Seneca, said it was distinguity stated by the member from Brooklyny that additional harbor mosters were needed in that city, if so, let them be grante? If there are enough in 18w York, let the number from that city remain as it is.

Mr. D. B. Tavlor, (dem.) of N. Y., said there were ten miles of salepping in New York needing the attention of harbor masters. He had heard it repeate that additional harbor mosters were regarded. A high house had lost five thousand dollars within the last six ments from want of prompt nection by harbor masters. The commerce of New York was rapidly extending, and it was evident that the number of harbor masters the commerce of New York was rapidly extending, and it was evident that the number of harbor masters had been receased with the increase of shipping in the hearbor.

Mr. HOLLES, (whig) of Ragara, moved an amendment to the title of the bill, saying it was designed to the leven.

Mr. J. Roes, (dem.) of N. Y., said he raight retained by saying that the number of harbor masters had been increased from eight to eleven, in 1850, to answer the political views of the whigs. But he had he desired, and how this subject to be one of frequent conversation—that the need of additional harbor masters was concoded by all commercial men.

Mr. Miller, (dem.) of N. Y., said the increase of popu-

of the subject.

Mr. Hannes, (whig) of Livingston, would go for just as many harbor masters as one needed; but hownest have some definite information of the necessity for it before he-Museachusetts Secret Ballot Law Repealed.

Bosros, March 1, 1865.

The bill repealing the Secret Ballot Law passed the Se ale to day, and was returned to the Homa; where a magnetic was made to lay it on the table. The motion was negatived, and the bill finally passed, year 118 to may 2

The working at the Mechanics' Mills in this city structed by for the ten hour rule of labor. The working number two hundred, and a majority of them have the mills.

MURDERER SENTENCED—MARYLANC, SMALL, NOTE LAW, ETC.

BALLIMORE, March 1. 1853.

Thomas Conner was sentenced to be bung this morning, for the murder of Captain Hutchinson. He is only nine-teen years old, and fainted upon hearing the sentence. The law prohibiting the circulation of dollar notes by the banks of this State went into operation this morning. There has been a great rush at the banks for gaid dollars, as no paper meney under \$5 ix legal.

Marine Disasters. Bosrox, March 1, 1862.
The ship Versailles from London for Boston, struck cohasset rocks last night, but got off with five-foed water in her hold. Shelies at anchor near the roots, waith the assistance of a steamer. She has a valuable-our

the assistance of a steamer. She has a valuable of on board.

The ship Forest Queen, from London for Poston, we ashere on Settuate beach last night, at 11 o'clock, lies broadside on. She can be got aff without ranch has if immediate assistance is rendesed. The Forest Que last from Queenstown, Ireland, where she put in, or 3d of January, to repair damages. She has forty per gers, who are all safe.

The bark Vernon, from Apalachicola for Bostor went ashere on Scituate beac's last night, and is a bigh water. She will be got of if assistance it dately rendered. The bark Vernon is leaded with Two steamers have gone to their assistance.

THE ARTEST.

THE DATEST. Captain Page, of the bank Verron, which has arrived in this city. The bank is high, and water, and her cargo will be discharged on the mediately. Both the Verson and the ship fewent on shore in consequence of mistaking or for the light on Minor's ledge. The ship coming up in tow of a atesmer.

The Sandwich Islands

[From the Polynesian January
and vassels are thus preyanded from
from the harbor of Honoluin. A large
from sample for
any serior in white large
harber of the large
harbor of the la The Sandwich Islands

At his residuace in Lahains, of cone setton of the brain, Henry Cortes, of Somess Twon, cour by Middlesex, England, aged 45 years. Els remains vers followed to the grave by allthe foreign residents of Lahains, including C. Sunker, Feq. U. S. Consul, P. Na' analolus, Esq., Governor of the island of Maul, the go rerument authorities,

Demastic B Ascellany.

Bartholemew Myers, a respectable citizen of Bufalo, was brutally murder ed by a party of row dies in a Dutch grocery in that city on Monday evening. Four of the murderers were arrested.

20
SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 109, 181, 11, 21, 214, 215, 217, 217 ½ to 221, 223, 224, 525, SUPPLEME COURT—General Ter.n.—Nos. 27, 32, 33, 37, 39, 40, 41, 20, 12, 42 to 47.

FUTHAME COURT—Special Term.—This is the last day fee thing notes of issue for March term.

nor of the island of Maui, the go rerament authorities, ac. &c.

Drowned, in the readstead of Aonolulu, Dec. 7, by the capsions of a beat, George B. I uller, reaman of bark J. E. Desnell, of Yermont, aged 224 years.

Major Porter, recently tried by cour', martial in Washington, has been acquitted. Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nr.s. 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 t.